IN THE SPECIFICATION:

On page 7, please amend the paragraph beginning at line 16 as follows:

--Not all ordinary text characters in the specific language used for inputting information must be included in either of the first set of characters and second ~~character sets~~set of characters. Thus, in some instances certain ordinary text characters may be displayed simultaneously with the first set of characters, even if such certain characters are not statistically "qualified" for this, and vice versa.--

On page 13, please amend the paragraph beginning at line 28 as follows:

--Normally characters are entered by using a pen, stylus or the like for tapping the desired character on the display 102. The layout of the characters in each character set can then, as seen in FIG 2a, be optimized for shortest expected pen movement. More specifically, by analyzing the digrams used for providing the divided ~~character~~ sets of characters 202, 203 it is possible to arrange the characters in each set of characters 202, 203 so that each character of the digrams in question is arranged as close as possible to the other character in same digram. By comparing FIG 2a with the statistically most common digrams in the English language disclosed above it is found that within the leftmost ~~character~~ set of characters layout 202, the letter T is arranged next to the letter H, the letter H is arranged next to the letter E, the letter A is arranged next to the letter N, the letter I is arranged next to the letter N, and so on. Thus, the characters within the divided ~~character~~ sets of characters 202, 203 are clustered, so that characters that are statistically more likely to be selected in successive order appear closer to each other on the display than characters that are statistically less likely to be selected in successive order.--

On page 14, please amend the paragraph beginning at line 15 as follows:

--Hence, a user of the divided keyboard according to FIG 2a will not only be provided with larger individual keys due to the division of the large keyboard 201, he will also be provided with a keyboard layout 202, 203 that minimizes the switches between the different ~~character~~ sets of characters and a keyboard layout that minimizes the pen movement within the currently displayed ~~character~~ set of characters 202, 203. As disclosed above, according to Fitts' law the difficulty of the movement task will be reduced as the target size increases and the distance between the targets decreases. Consequently, the enlarged keys and the close spacing between digram keys within a displayed ~~character~~ set of characters will significantly increase the typing speed and decrease the probability of typing errors performed by the user of the device 100.--

On page 14, please amend the paragraph beginning at line 30 as follows:

--FIG 2b illustrates another grouping of characters according to a second aspect of the present inventive concept. Instead of arranging the characters in accordance with the teachings of Fitts' law the characters found in the divided ~~character~~ sets of characters 212, 213 are arranged in similarity with an ordinary QWERTY keyboard 210. As can be seen in the figure the leftmost ~~character~~ set of characters 212 still comprises the characters found in the statistically most common digrams of the language used in the device 100, while less common characters are found in the rightmost ~~character~~ set of characters 213. It is however appreciated that the top rows of the ~~character~~ sets of characters 212, 213 correspond, as far as possible with the reduced number of characters, to the top row of an ordinary QWERTY keyboard. The other rows in the divided ~~character~~ sets of characters 212, 213 likewise correspond to the other rows of the QWERTY keyboard 210. By arranging the characters in similarity to an ordinary QWERTY keyboard a user of the device, who is familiar with the QWERTY keyboard, may find it easier, at least initially, to use a keyboard layout 212, 213 that corresponds

as much as possible to the larger keyboard 210. The distance-optimized keyboards 202, 203 will, however, pay back in time by enabling higher typing speed as the user learns the splitting and layout of the key set.--

On page 15, please amend the paragraph beginning at line 20 as follows:

--FIG 2c illustrates yet another keyboard layout 222, 223 of the divided QWERTY keyboard 220. In this layout the leftmost ~~character~~ set of characters 222 still comprises the characters found in the statistically most common digrams of the language used in the device 100, while less common characters are found in the rightmost ~~character~~ set of characters 223. The individual characters within each ~~character~~ set of characters 222, 223 are however sorted alphabetically. Users who are not familiar with the QWERTY keyboard layout 220 may find this familiar sorting of characters convenient to use.--

On page 15, please amend the paragraph beginning at line 30 as follows:

--As mentioned above, for the English language, two 5-by-3 key grids can fit all the commonly used alphabetical letters: 13 letters, space, and delete keys can be assigned to both keyboard halves. For other languages, also based on Latin characters but having more than 26 letters, the other keyboard half may contain some letters, such as ü or ß instead of the space and delete keys. Another approach, illustrated in FIG 3, is to add a fourth row of characters, i.e. use 5-by-4 key grids for the keyboard halves. Special characters, such as Å, Ä, and Ö in e.g. the Swedish language, will then fit into the divided keyboard layouts 302, 303. In this case, the total height of the virtual keyboards 302, 303 are increased or the individual keys are shrunk vertically. The arranging of the individual keys within each ~~character~~ set of characters 302, 303 is similar to the arrangements disclosed in relation to FIGs 2a – 2c. The leftmost ~~character~~ set of characters 302 in the figure will in this embodiment comprise characters from

statistically common digrams hence increasing the possibility for the user of the device 100 to find the next desired character within this ~~character~~ set of characters 302. The switching between ~~character~~ sets of characters 302, 303 is hence reduced even further.--

On page 16, please amend the paragraph beginning at line 18 as follows:

--If the display is very small or if the number of characters used in the device 100 is large, it is possible within the scope of the present inventive concept to divide the large virtual keyboard 201 into three or more sets of characters. The number of switches between the different ~~character~~ sets of characters will then increase, but given the circumstances it may still be desirable to use large keys which compensates for the increased number of switches.--

On page 16, please amend the paragraph beginning at line 26 as follows:

--Returning shortly to FIGs 1 and 2, a dedicated physical key on the hardware keyboard 104 may be used for enabling the user of the device 100 to switch between the ~~character~~ sets of characters 202, 203. The hardware key may be a scroll key or a application-specific key on the device 100, e.g. a key initiating a calendar program or a phone book. The key used for switching between the ~~character~~ sets of characters 202, 203 may also be a graphical button on the touch screen, or a gesture performed on the touch screen, e.g. sweeping a pen or a finger across the display 202. Moreover, the switching between ~~character~~ sets of characters 202, 203 can be done by either pressing and releasing the dedicated key, or by pressing and holding the key for displaying the second ~~character~~ set of characters 203, wherein the first ~~character~~ set of characters 202 is displayed when the key is released. Preferably the device 100 is designed so as to allow a user of the device 100 to use one hand for pointing at keys of the displayed set of characters 202, 203 and the other hand for switching between

~~character~~ sets of characters 202, 203, i.e. use the other hand for controlling the switching key.--

On page 17, please amend the paragraph beginning at line 12 as follows:

--FIG 4 illustrates such a device 400, in which the present inventive concept may be used. The device 400 comprises a display 402 and a keyboard 404a-f. Some of the keys 404b, 404c, 404e, 404f may be used for initiating specific applications in the device, while one key 404d, or rather two keys combined to one larger key, is dedicated for scrolling text and images on the display 402. Besides the application-specific keys 404b, 404c, 404e, 404f and the scroll key 404d, the device 400 also comprises a key 404a arranged on the side thereof, which may be used for switching between different ~~character~~ sets of characters 202, 203. The teachings of bimanual control mentioned above apply well to the device 400, wherein the division of tasks between hands may easily be performed, i.e. pointing keys with the preferred hand and switching between ~~character~~ sets of characters 202, 203 with the non-preferred hand. Not shown in the figure are the MPU 101 and the memory 102 which reside inside the housing 405 of the device 400. It is obvious that the device 400 may comprise additional electric circuitry for performing specific tasks, e.g. RF-circuitry for providing mobile telecommunications capabilities.--

On page 18, please amend the paragraph beginning at line 5 as follows:

--The routine starts by defining 501 the first set of characters being part of statistically common digrams in the language used in the device 100. The number of characters defined to be part of the first set of characters depend on, besides the language used, the number of ~~character~~ sets of characters to use as well as the size of the display. The characters belonging to the first set of characters are, as mentioned above, derived from a large database containing text samples of the language in question and are pre-

stored in the memory 103. Each character stored in the memory 103 may be linked to a specific digram frequency for each and every language to be used, or the memory may be divided into separate areas for different languages, each comprising the first and second predetermined set of characters to be used. Irrespectively of the technique used for dividing and storing the characters in the memory 103, each character is accessible by the MPU 101 which is arranged to define which set of characters the accessed character shall belong to for presentation on the display 102. There is hence no need to store large databases containing text samples of different languages in the memory 103.--